IN WOODS AND WATERS.

THIS SEASON'S DOINGS AMONG BIRDS AND BEASTS AND FISHES.

The Searcity of Ruffed Grouse-The Southerly Filght of Woodcock -- Migratory Gray Santrels-Deer Shooting on Long Island -The Muley Deer of the Adirondacks-Wild Ducks, and Dago Gunners Who Monopolise the New Orleans Market-A Reverend Sportsman Called Down-Ptarmigan and Their Habits-Asent Pike and Trout and Black and Striped Bass -A Wonderful Makerof Artificial Fishes.

The ruffed grouse shooting in the Middle and Eastern States promises, with few excep-tions, to be even less satisfactory than that of last year. Reports from Maine, usually a prolife section, are extremely discouraging. Professional gunners are at a loss to account positively for this state of affairs. Some main tain that for the past two years the chicks and half-grown birds have fallen victims either to the excessive rains of the spring, or that they have succumbed to the attacks of ticks, which have appeared in prodigious numbers during the last two seasons. More optimistic observ. ers are of the opinion that, owing to the very large crop of blackberries, which this year in Maine is remarkable, the grouse have sought the seclusion of the swamps and thickets where that fruit have sought the seclusion of the swamps and thickets where that fruit is most abundant. The theory that the grouse have fallen victims to the onset of parasites and disease is the more plausible, inasmuch as the same discouraging reports come from the Adirondacks and many other quarters. In Connecticut, in some localities such as Romford, Huntsville, and Chester, ruffed grouse are reported as being numerous. The exact truth, however, cannot be learned until the troos have begun to shed their leaves. On Long Island it is positive that for the past four years, in the territory extending from South livens eastward, both on the north, south, and on the middle sections of the island, grouse have largely increased in number. No diminution in the supply is possible this season. Very good shooting should be had unless too many of the birds are snared. In Pennsylvania some grouse are reported about Masthope. Coneshaugh, Kimble's, and Lord's Valley, nithough not so abundant as they were last year. There is always some good grouse shooting to be found in West Virginia, but not within less than twenty miles of a railway. In the territory nearer than that the birds are snared. Indeed, it is a question whether this persistent snaring and trapping of grouse is not the true cause of their searcity. Almost every farmer's son indulges in this practice, in which he is encouraged by some one person in every village and hamlet who makes it a business to pay cash for game and forward it to centres of distribution. An examination of the grouse and quail for sale in our town markets will reveal the fact that the larger proportion have been snared.

The pessimistic outlook for ruffed grouse is more than counterbalanced by the phenomonal abundance of gray squirrels throughout the northern parts of the Union. Reports from all directions are unanimous in verifying this fact. Some two years ago there was a remarkable migration of these redents from what is called the Tennessee bottoms, noted for a growth of hickory nuts of very large size. As a rule the squirrels there do not travel very far from this favored locality, but for the past two seasons for some reason they have come morth, the first year no further than Fennsylvania. Water courses and rivers offer no obstruction to them when they migrate. From the reports which have been received the squirrels are as plentiful at the West as at the East. New Hampshire woods are full of them, something which has not occurred for nine years. In a less degree it is the same in Massachusetts and Connecticut. In northern New York and in Pennsylvania they are in abundance; this is also the case in Kansas and Missouri. The owners of 22-callore rifles will have an opportunity this autumn which may not present itself for many years to come. The rout of the southward returning migration of the great body of these rodents toward the latter part of October has heretofore been diagonally across Pennsylvania, across the northwest corner of West Virginia, thence through Kentucky into western Tennessee. This reters to the squirrels which are so numerous in the Middle and Eastern States. Probably those which have been reported in Missouri and Kansas have come from the Arkansas bottoms, where the same appecies of nut is found as in Tennessee. north, the first year no further than Pennsyl-

The first of the southward migration of woodcock was noted in New Brunswick. Canada, the latter part of August. So far but few of these birds have been killed in Maine and New Hampshire. The weather continues so mild that the flight appears to be a leisurely one. The drought has dried up so much of their feeding grounds that when the birds do come they will be found concentrated within narrower areas than common on such moist spots as may be available for them. This migration of woodcock from the northeast appears to be confined to well-defined limits. Beveral observers who have taken the trouble to inform themselves as to this fact flud that from New Brunswick migrating wood-cock cross the southern portions of Maine and New Hampshire, the north-western corner of Massachusetts, thence enter New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey; their objective point for the winter. If it be an open season, being the southern portions of Delaware and Maryland, where the numerous swamps, covered with thickets, offer them abundant food and security. After the 1st of November, therefore, following a severe frost, some very good woodcock shooting may be looked for about Vernon. Boxana, and Delmar, Del. Non-resident sportsmen who visit that State for gunning purposes are required by law to procure a license at a cost of \$5 from the Delaware Game Protective Association. This organization does not appear to be at all a formidable one, and it is questionable whether the non-resident gunner will be discentification. Several observers who have taken the trouble

Beports from Maine indicate that deer are on the increase. The best hunting for these animals, however, during the few days that it is permissible, and in consideration of its restricted limits, will probably be found between Islip and Manor, Long Island, Last season some sixty head were killed. This year the hunting will be as good, if not better. These deer come from the preserves of the South Side Club, where within its limits they are not killed even by members of the organization. The preserve is surrounded by a wire fence, which the deer easily leap during the night, when some of them wander off eight or ten miles while feeding. In the morning at daybreak the hunters of whom there are many, form a corden on the outside of the club enclosure. Others who are mounted and accompanied by degs leat up the outlying woods. As the deer are driven in and make for the club grounds they run the gauntiet of the posted hunters. There is scarcely a morning during the brief open season that some are not killed. A rigid code of rules is observed by the professional hunters as regards the rights and privileges of the various groups into which they are divided. Amateurs are welcome to join any one of these, the more so as they usually pay extortionate prices for the animals killed. A Long Island deer will cost about as much to the amateur as one killed in the Adirondacks, the difference in railway fares included. a wire fence, which the deer easily leap dur-

A correspondent of Forest and Stream gives an account of a very large deer which was killed in the Adirondacks during the present season. It was a buck, weighing 300 pounds. The writer wonders whether this is one of the "muley" deer that hunters in the eastern Adirondacks tall; about. The animal is de-scribed as being "low and stockily built" like a mule, short logs and very large feet. This does not coincide with Mr. J. Mortiner Murphy's delineation of the "mule deer" in his "Sporting Adventures in the Far West." The characteristics of that animal, so far as logs are concerned, are that they are "so long, slender, and graceful that they seem scarcely strong enough to carry the heavy body. The buck described by the correspondent of Forest and Sheam partakes more of the nature of a caribou than of a mule deer.

The fish and wild-fowl market of New Orleans Is supplied by "dagoes," who are almost all Sigilians and presumably members of the Maffa. The dealers are of the same national ity. The Italian gunners form a close corporation, intrasion upon which by an American professional w u d result in certain death unless the intrucer responded promptly to a summons to depart. This statement is insummons to depart. This statement is inspired by the fact that an old professional wildfowl gunner, who has shot for the market in
waters north of Hatteras for the past lifty-five
years, has now become so old and crippid that
he can no longer follow his pursuit during the
cold weather of our winters. He came to the
writer to make inquiries as to the possibility
of pursuing his vocation in the vicinity of New
Orleans. The information recorded above of
the risks attending such an enterprise may be
of value to other professional gunners who

may have the same object in view. An instance of the savage tenacity with which these dagoes" guard their self-constituted privileges is found in the case of an American who owned a steam launch, in front of whose place, on one of the bays near New Orleans, the water was alive with shrimp, which were in great demand by a canning factory near at hand. This establishment found it difficult to procure a sufficient supply from the Sichlan fishermen. A contract was made with the American for all the shrimp he could supply. He had delivered two cargoes when he was notified by the "dagoes" that a third shipment would result in the destruction of his launch and his own denth. He was sufficiently acquainted with the character of those from whom he received the notice to pay heed to the warning and relinquish the contract. These "dagoes." however, never interiers with amateur gunners and anglers.

Early in the season the outlook for duck shooting on waters congenial to the surface feeding sorts was uncommonly propillous but these promises are now distinctly clouded. owing to the fatal practice of "dusking," or killing of the fowl after nightfall. This has been in active operation for a month past. Amatours and professionals are equally guilty. Under the present method of enforc-ing the game laws it is useless to hope for any arrests or convictions for this offence. Dur-ing a thirty years' experience the writer has never heard of a single conviction under the statute forbidding the "dusking" of wild ducks. ducks.

In North Dakota the game law, so far as non-residents are concerned, appears to be occasionally enforced. Recently two Chicago men were fined \$100 for killing grouse in excess of the legal number-25-permissible to a single gun. In Chicago the agnostics are making it exceedingly uncomfortable for a reverend gunner of that town who has returned from his summer outing in the Wisconsin woods, and has been boasting of having killed three deer during the close season in that State. The parson has been so closely pressed by his assailants that he has been forced to write a letter of explanation, in which he excuses himself upon the plea that in the absence of a butcher he could not resist the imperative demands of a Chicago longing for fresh meat. The culprit has been so badgered that he offers to pay to the Wisconsingame wardens the full amount of the fine for which he is liable. The citizens of Fenn Yan and its vicinity are now engaged in analyzing the conduct of the game protector of that section. According to the published reports of that official he declines to arrest illegal netters on Lake Keuka. "even when names, times, and dates are furnished him." As this is the open season for catching votes, the game protector has probably temporarily relaxed his vigilance in order to "square" himself with his political backers. that State. The parson has been so closely

Late in the season when other grouse disappear from the menus of our restaurants, ptar-migan usurp their place. These birds are found in the United States in the Rocky. Cascade, and Sierra Nevada Mountains and Alaska, most abundantly in the last-named region, and the British provinces. An imnense number are annually shipped from Canada to the London market, where they are sold under the name of the Scotch moor cock. which they resemble so closely that few persons can detect the difference. Mr. L. M. Tursons can detect the difference. Mr. L. M. Turner, in speaking of the habits of these birds, says that while in Labrador but seven to nine eggs are found in a nest, in Alaska the number is from fifteen to seventeen. About seventeen days are required to incubate the eggs. The earliest date of the hatching is the 25th of June. Thousands of these young birds perish annually either from the cold rains or from the loss of their parents, killed for food. The Indians consider the down young of the prarmigan a special delicacy, even if taken from the shell: the birds serve in lieu of an ovster. On one occasion Mr. Turner availed of the services of several Indian women to blow some eggs, which, during a pressure of other work, he was unable to accomplish. He put them at work, and shortly after observed a pile of prarmigan chicks, some with teathers on, lying on a board. Upon inquiring why they were reserved, an Indian woman picked un one of the birds by the leg, and, throwing back her head, opened her mouth and swallowed it. After the middle of August the birds have acquired a good size, and are then feeding on berries of various kinds. They are at this poriod tender, of nearly white flesh, and, when properly prepared, are very good eating. The young birds of the year attain their full growth by Nov. I. ner, in speaking of the habits of these birds.

The New York Fish Commissioners, in their last report, in speaking of the appearance of pike in some of the Adirondack lakes, use these words: "Where they (pike) are found in sufficient numbers the trout go to the wall. Where pickerel have gained a foothold it is al-Where pickerel have gained a foothold it is almost impossible to dislodge them, and the Commissioners can suggest no remedial legislation. The only course remaining, in the Commissioners' opinion, is to stock with black bass." This means complete obliteration of the shallow water trout in the lakes referred to by the Commissioners. Better make an effort to net the pickerel when they go into the creeks to spawn in the spring than to introduce black bass.

A party of anglers, according to the Sault Ste. Marie News, late in August, while up the Nepigon, caught a number of mammoth trout. The largest was 25% inches long, 15 inches around, and weighed 8 pounds, being three-

ever caught at that place before. The English papers report that the trout are feeding on the field mice which are now so plentiful on the Scotch pastures. This recalls the fact that the largest trout ever caught on Long Island was taken with this bait. Th profile of this giant fish a lorns the house of the Suffolk Club at South Haven, Long Island. The story of the catching of this fish, once many years it was known that a trout of great size lurked in the waters of the pond, which at that time belonged to a miller. Every effort was made to take this fish. All sorts of bait were made to take this lish. All sorts of bait were tried in vain. On a certain occasion the miller, in crossing a field, came upon a nest of field mire. He put one of the young on a hook, and, casting his line in what was the favorite resort of the trout, he was immediately rewarded with a strike. The lish was securely hooked and safely landed. For many years a vane of the size of this trout adorned the steeple of the church at South Haven.

The run of striped bass off the New England east has been the lightest known for many years. Only two of these fish, it is reported, have been taken at the Cuttybunk Club during the season. The same statement comes from other favorite fishing grounds. Per contra the run of large bluefish and weakfish on the Long Island coast has been exceptional. the Long Island coast has been exceptional. The clearness of the water has somewhat interiered with the catches in the set net. Owing to the cholera fright and the consequent slow saie of ill-hin the New York market, the Long Island ill-shermen have kindly consented to dispose of their products among the local residents. This has been a great and exceptional favor. It is an ill wind that blows no body good. To the same cause the millionaires residing on Long Island are indebted for the possibility of purchasing Blue Point oysters without impoverishing themselves.

Fishing and Shooting calls attention to the work done by Mr. S. F. Denton of Wellesley, Mass, who has been engaged to make casts of 100 species of the food fisnes of Califormin for the World's Fair. These fish are sent to Mr. Denton, whose process of repro-duction of the specimens is entirely novel. He reproduces a fish or a toad or a snake so He reproduces a fish or a toud or a snake so perfectly that the initiation is indistinguishable from the original. The reproductions are done in some naterial which makes the lish limp, so that when one is taken in the hand it is lard to believe that it is artificial. Moreover, in the process employed by Mr. Denton there is no shrinking or fading of color, and thus the reproduction has all the tints and fulness of a fish freshly taken from the water.

-A correspondent, who is an old angler for black bass, calls attention to the fact that in his experience during September and October he has found that the fish of this species take in these months are mostly females. Possibly a similar experience has befallen other black bass fishermen. A single recorded instance may be only a considence, but if others have note the same thing it may have some value in forming a definite conclusion.

Much Better as It Was.

I can the Det out Fee P. co. On one occasion a tougressman of a past generation, not noted for his hands of personal todiness, was visiting on the New England coast, acd one day while out in a sloop with a sathing party he was sword overboard, but was happily rescued. When the excitement was ever a young fellow rushed down into the cabin.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed, "we've been having an exciting time on deck."

"What is it?" asked everybody.

"Mr. Blank was washed overboard."

"I'm glad of it." snapped a fastidious New England matron.

Everybody was horrified.

Everybody was horrified.

Everybody was horrified.

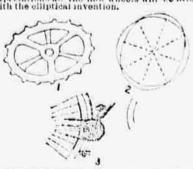
Well. I am." she explained. "Just think of that man being washed on board."

A NEW BICYCLE DEVICE. EXPECTED TO WORK GREATER THINGS

The Secret of Johnson's Recent Wonderful Performance on a Ki e-shaped Track-The Brooklyn Whrelmen Want a Sepa-rate Road Along the Boulevard.

THAN THE PNEUMATIC TIRE.

The remarkable records recently created by John S. Johnson at Milwaukee, upon the kiteshaped track at Independence, have aroused no end of discussion. The performances, which were at first discredited, are now being attributed to the new invention attached to Johnson's wheel, namely, the elliptical sprocket wheel, and since then racing and trade men have become greatly interested in the new invention. Many wheelmen who have examined the new wheel claim that it will facilitate the speed of riders, while there are others who contend that its supercrity over the circular sprocket wheel has yet to be ther oughly tested. The trade people are reluctant to discuss the elliptical wheel. That they will give this new device, however, a thorough test before placing their 1801 models upon the market is assured, and if it comes up to expectations all the new wheels will be litted expectations all the new wirk with the elliptical invention.



1 - ELLIPTICAL WHEEL. 2 - ELLIPSE AND CIRCLE

I-ELLIPTICAL WHEEL. 2-ELLIPSE ANY CIRCLE.

3-ELLIPTICAL SELECTET WHEEL.

The owners of the elliptical wheels state that they have found it is of great advoctage in climbing hills. The prime object of its construction was to overcome the dead centre as much as possible. They discovered that the readlest way to do this was to contract the dead centre and expand the working surface, and it was from this idea that the elliptical wheel originated. It is asserted that with a given surface in the elliptical form a rider has more surface to work upon and more time in which to do his work than is afforded in the same surface on a round wheel. It is further claimed that there is a double gain in the application of the elliptical syracket, including an advantage in the speed of the machine-during the down strokes of the pendi, and also a gain of speed as it crosses the dead centre. Consequently the pedal operates more effectively when at work, and lesses less time from its work than when a circular wheel is used.

It is evident that if the reriphery of the clipse is divided into four parts, or arcs of ninety degrees, by two lines at right angles to each other, passing through the centre of the clipse, and lying midway between its longer than the corresponding arcs of the ellipse lying at the ends of the longer axis will be longer than the corresponding arcs of the circle, and the arcs of the clipse at the end of the longer axis of the shorter axis will be shorter than the corresponding arcs of the circle. In fact, the arc of the elliptical surceket is ten per cent, longer than an arc of ninety degrees of a circle having the same periphery, and the arc of ninety degrees at the end of the shorter axis is correspondingly shorter than the same arc of the elliptical surceket is the per cent, longer than an arc of ninety degrees of a circle having the same periphery, and the arc of ninety degrees at the end of the short axis is correspondingly shorter than the same arc of the elliptical wheels. Saxs: "The surgected wheel saxs." 3-ELLIPTICAL SPROCKET WHEEL-

degrees at the end of the short axis is correspondingly shorter than the same are of the same circle.

A prominent wheelman, in describing the elliptical wheels, says: "The sprocket wheel is geared to seventy-two inches on one side and to sixty-two inches upon the other. The force is applied when the pedal is at the lowest point, and the wheel is geared to its highest. The momentum naturally carries the wheel off its centre and past the shorter gearing, relieving the rider of a big burden in the way of continual propulsion. Some riders who have tried the new wheel assert that great advantage is noticed in hill climbing, but only a trifle difference of opinion as to the carrectness of Johnson's records. Previous to his performances at Independence, Johnson is said to have ridden only in second-class form. Racing men place but little confidence in his ability to defeat either Zimermann, Windle, Tyler, for Taylor, Art the Peoria races hast week Johnson was expected to demonstrate his real speed in public races, but an unfortunate fall incapacitated him from riding. A race between Zimmerman, wendle, Tyler, Berlo, Taylor, and Johnson would arouse great interest, satisfactorily determine who is the best rider, and softle the doubts as to Johnson's records.

The movement of the Brooklyn bicyclists to

doubts as to Johnson's records.

The movement of the Brooklyn bicyclists to The movement of the Brooklyn bleyelists to secure an improved road upon the Coney Island boulevard seems likely to meet with success. The various city clubs have all combined, and, with the addition of all the unattached riders in the city, an organization is to be permanently formed. The demands of the wheelmen are not unreasonable. They desire to secure the improvement of one of the unused side roads along the boulevard.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

The Editor Gives an Account of His Open-

Ing Campaign Speech. OUR GREAT Speech. - We shall be nominated to run for State Senator in this district. If we had any doubts of it up to last Monday night. we have had none since. We opened our campaign that evening at Jack's Point. It had been extensively advertised that we would speak there, and on our arrival we found a crowd of several hundred yeomen. They were not exactly all yeomen. There were about 150 first-class wretches belonging to the corrupt opposition, who had been coaxed, bribed, or driven in like so many cattle to hoot

us off the platform. We expected it and went prepared. We were introduced to the audience by Capt. Jack Scott, who paid us a beautiful and touch-

we were introduced to the audience by Capt. Jack Scott, who paid us a beautiful and touching tribute. Tears syrang unbidden to our cres as we listened to his story of our hardships and our determination to conquer or diships and our determination to represent the audience could have been heard three miles away. He spoke of our private graveyard, and the hisso of displeasure started by our narrow-minded esteemed contemporary, who was on hand in hopes to see us downed, was drowned in a Niagara of appliause. He alluded to the Kroker' as the sunbeam of the nighty West and to our Mayoralty as the reign of peace and good will, and the heavens were rent with thanderous shouts of admination. Our esteemed contemporary collaised about that time, but as after events proved he was not yet entirely discouraged.

When we were led forward we began speaking as if we had summered and wintered with Henry Chay for the last dozen years. (Cries of That him out.") While we knew it was to be the effort of our life, we were as cool and collected as on the day we spiit Jim Thompson's ears with right and left handed shots. (Hoots and yells and hisses, mostly started by our esteemed, As was afterward remarked, we knew exactly what that audience wanted. We skipped the garden of Eden, dodged the whale which swallowed Jonah, twisted around the fall of home, and only just touched the pyramids of Egynt as we galloped past. (Yells of "Shoot him off the platform."—but no shooting.) After we got down to the Revolutionary war we realized that we had our nudlence with us. Yells of "to hang yourself.") When we got down to the British out of their hoots. We probably price it is an appeal of the Continental army, and then proceeded to the knew for the spids of the continent army, and then proceeded to the knew power waiting to a poili

carried around in triumph on the shoulders of Arizona patriots.

The canvass may be said to have fully opened. We realize that we are to be opposed by a vindictive and malicious minority whose meto is "Rule or ruin," but we fromly helieve that we shall speak at Lone Tree on Monday evening, and we hope to be greeted by an audience just as full of ardor and enthusiasm. We shall ship 2,000 extra cartridges by stage to-morrow, and about seventy patriots will go over with us and help make the meeting a success.

A VALUABLE AUTOGRAPH.

The Only Letter Examt of the Youngest Signer of the Declaration of Independ-ence was So'd for \$5,250. The Money Value of Antegraphs of Different Noted

If any one not acquainted with the business or pastime of collecting autograph letter were to try to guess what American had written the most valuable autograph letter he would not get it right in a thousand times. For he would guess the names prominent in American history, and this letter was written by an obscure young man whom not one person in ten thousand has ever heard of.

This young man was a South Carolinian named Thomas Lynch, Jr., who has a place in the evelopardies of American biography be-Independence. He was the youngest and the least noted of them. Yet if you have an autograph letter by him you can get several thousand dollars for it. So far only one letter has been discovered, and that brought \$5,2507 the inst time it was sold, which is in all probability the last time it will ever be sold.

When South Carolina chose her delegates t the famous Continental Congress she chose Thomas Lynch as delegate and his son, Thomas Lynch, Jr., as alternate. The elder Lynch voted for the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, and then returned home to die. When the document reached South Carolina for signature the elder Lynch was too sick to sign his name and his son signed instead. Thomas Lynch, Jr., was then in bad health, and two years later he went to sea to try to recover. But the ship in which he satisd was never heard of again. Soon after the liev olution, when they began to search for an tograph letters of the various signers. no one by Thomas Lynch, Jr., could be found He had been a student at Eton, and his books all contained his signature, but he seemed to

He had been a student at Eton, and his books all contained his signature, but he seemed to have written no letters at all.

A few years ago, at a sale of olds and ends of letters found among washington soffects, Dr. William B. Sprague of Albany got hold of a letter from Thomas Lynch, Jr. to Washington, recommending the approximent of a triend of his to a place in the Continental army, he sold this letter to Dr. Thomas width kinnet for \$700. Walter E. Bengenin, the autograph dealer, offered Er. Finnet School for it, and got it. He sold it to Augustin that for \$4,500, and then Dr. Erimet, repenting of what he had done, bought it back again for \$5,250.

To understand why this letter should be worth so much and why those sixty signatures in Lynch's books should be worth \$2,000 and the autograph collector is. The autograph field that one for whom modern men of eminence toil without censing. There are thousands of antograph fields in this country, but less than 200 autograph collectors. There are from men or men of interary taste who wish to form mistorical collections. Each has his own peculiar fancy. For instance, one wishes autograph letters by all the great. American statesmen Another cares nothing for statesmen, but wants actors. Another wants literary men, poets or fletion writers. Another wants great misters, another great soldiers. The desire of each is to have a complete collector is his particular line. Many of these collectors want misters, another great soldiers. The desire of each is to have a complete collection in his particular line. Many of these collectors want confidence in the becaration of Independence. To be complete thore must be a letter from each one of thom. To be perfect this letter must have been written in the year of the signing, and, if possible, must centain some reference to the lamous document. Now, autograph letters by the more eminent signers are rare, but by no means impossible to get. They therefore have small comparative value.

Next to a the history and the first and the sectio

the more eminent signers are rare, but by no means impossible to get. They therefore have small comparative value.

Next to Thomas Lynch, Jr., Button Gwinnelt brings the highest price. Although he was Governor of Georgia, and therefore left a number of signatures, he left few letters. Only three or four have been found, and these are worth about \$1,000 apiece, a simple signature being worth \$700. Another value in the incident of the Declaration is the original drafts of the document in Thomas Jefferson's bandwriting. Jefferson sent a draft to each of the numbers of the committee for their approval. One of these drafts, sent to Richard Henry Lee, was found among a let of his bis papers in Alexandria a short time ago, and was sold for \$2,250.

George Washington's letters and papers all have some sort of a value. Some of his letters have trought \$1,000, while others bring no more than \$20 or \$25. Washington was a most voluminous writer. He was an eminent figure even in extreme youth, and therefore people kept his letters. There are about 10,000 letters in his bandwriting, for he not only wrote meessantly but carefully made copies of almost every letter he sent. New lots of Washington papers are constantly turning up, and no one can say of any unexamined callection what new carbosity it will contain. Once a collector had a bandle of his papers knecked down at a small fluere. When he sorted and sold them, he chared severn thousand dollars. Those who make collections of autegraph letters of Presidents find no difficulty with most of them. Adams's letters are worth from \$10 to \$250 appears, Jederson a Jetter for set

letters of Presidents find no difficulty with most of them. Adams's letters are worth from \$10 to \$25 applace, Jefferson's letters from \$5 to \$15 each, William Henry Harrison's letters from \$5 to \$15, and so on, Zachary Taylor wrote less and, therefore, his letters bring from \$20 to \$50. Lincoln was such an obscure man until 1830, within five years of his death, that few people test the trouble to keep his letter. Between 1830 and 1834 he had little time to write long letters. A good autograph letter by him will bring from \$20 to \$100. Andrew Johnson's letters are the cargest of Anchew Johnson's letters are the carest of all. In the first place, Johnson haved letter writing on general principles. In the second place, he shelled to ally and knew it. In the first place, he shelled to ally and knew it. In the first place, he shelled to ally and knew it. In the third place his arm was almost disnoled. So most of his correspondence is in the bandwriting of his correspondence is in the bandwriting of his content and his letters bring from \$20 to \$25%. Andrew Jackson lett many letters but his great fame keeps the price up to about \$7.50. Although Chester A. Arthur is so lately dead, his autograph letters bring from \$8 to \$10. Perhaps in a few years, when all motive for canceding the contents of his letters is gone, mere of them will be on the market and the price will go down. President Harrison's letters bring a good price when the fact that he is imble to write a good deal more before he dies is taken into consideration. Garilleld signatures are worth less than Guiteau signatures. J. Wilkes Booth wrote few letters that the collectors have been able to get hold of. A cheek filled out in his handwriting and signal to bind brings \$50. To 20 back to the last century, Benedict Arnold's letters bring from \$25 to \$150.

The autographs of interary near are not so valuable as the anticgraphs of statesmen and soldiers. Autographs of therary near are not so valuable as the anticgraphs of the subject matter. Arcemus Ward's letters are worth \$8 er \$10. Whittier's letters self for about \$250; I.ven Washington living brings only \$5 or \$6. Longfellow's price asset to be several dollars better than it is now.

The largest collection in America, from the statistical to firm and subject on the statistic of the fath for a body of the subject of

posito an autograph better, signed with that name. Often this letter has bearing upon the very event which the historian is relating. For instance, when Lessing gives in type the letters that passed between Gen. Sir Henry Clinton and Gen. Line in as to the surrender of Charleston, In. Line in as to the surrender of Charleston, In. Line in as pat on the opposite blank page the originals of those letters, in this way be has increased the size of the history from two volumes to twenty of much larger size and of great historical value.

The writer asked Mr. Bennania, from whom much of the information given above was get. history from two volumes to twenty of much larger size and of great historical value.

The writer asked Mr. Benamin, trom whom much of the information given above was got, whether there was much lergery of natographs. Mr. Benamin said: Torgery is not worth while, and is too easily detected. You may say that there is practically no bergery of American autographs. One might easily forge signatures, but signatures have no great value by themselves. It is aimost impossible to forge a letter so that it will pass the expert. And to make any kind of a lorgery, the forger would have to put more work into it than he would get return for. The only forgeries of any note I have heard of were those done by an Englishman named Spring fifty or seventy-live years ago. He forged some letters of Frankin, Lynch, and ethers; but he sold them in Englishman named Spring fifty or seventy-live years ago. He forged some letters of Frankin, Lynch, and ethers; but he sold them in English and they have long since disappeared, as they were not elever forgeries."

In Mr. Benamin's offices at 28 East Twenty-third street are about \$50,000 worth of autographs mostly American, collected from all jarts of the countrs. Many of them have curious histories and many of them hele curious histories. Mr. Benamin says that in hundreds of garrets through the country are to be found autographs of great value. The owners do not droam of this, and overy once in a while, needentally or intentionally, fire desiroys thousands of dollars worth of them. The civit war was a great destroyer of autographs because of the burning of so many old Southern homes where ancestral letters were kept in garret chests.

The autograph collectors of the future will have more difficulties than those of the present time. People no longer write long letters, because the mails are cheap and frequent and the railways and iast steam vessels have destroyed the bars to frequent visiting. Then the typewriter and the interviewer contribute to taking away the burden of personally expressi

THE FAKIRS GOT THERE.

SCENES AT THE NEW LONDON AGRI-CULTURAL SOCIETY'S FAIR.

Loppy Jos. Commets Dick, and the Rest of the Coney Island Contingent Did a Rush. ing Business-The Law and Order Lengue and the Rev. Leonard Bucon, Weren't In It, but They Will New Take on luning.

New London, Oct. 8.-It was decided that no fakirs should be allowed within the grounds of the New London County Agricultural Society during the three days of their thirty-eighth annual fair. This decision was brought about, much against the agricultural society's wishes, by the machinations of the Norwich Law and Order League. The Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, D. D., the ominent divine, is the head of the league. He is to Norwich what Dr. Parkhurst is to New York.

It appears that Dr. Bacon discovered some time this summer that the fair last year was a perfect disgrace. He discovered that the grounds were nothing less than a great enclosed gambling den. He found one well-known citizen who had been skinned out of \$30. So the Doctor wrote one of his characteristic and caustic sermons, using local gambling for his text. The sermon was a hummer. It pitched into the New London County Agricultural Society like sixty. Publie opinion flocked to the support of Dr. Bacon and the other ministers in the crusade. As a result, the agricultural society declared ngainst fakirs this year.

"We will allow no petty swindling," said one of the officials in talking over the society's plans for their thirty-eighth annual fair ust before it opened. "We will allow pools on the races to be sold, but the fakirs will be

Dr. Pacon heard of this remark in time for another sermon on the Sunday previous to the opening of the fair. He warned his flock to keep away from the fair, and told them what would happen to them if they ventured near the unhallowed grounds. When the Agricultural Society heard of this they were furious. They assured the people that their thirtyeighth annual exhibit would be a perfectly moral one, and pointed with pride to the life members of the society—names that are synonymes for wealth and culture throughout eastern Connecticut. Nevertheless they got their heads together and concluded not to make books openly on the races. They decided that it would be best to sell photographs of the horses, and have the holders of the photographs of the winning horses receive the regulation prizes in exchange for them.

But the Norwich Law and Order League even then did not abandon their work in the least, it is alleged. Some of the members of the Agricultural Society say they are sure of this, because of several very strange things which happened. For instance, one of the queer things they cite was the peremptory refusal on the part of the Norwich Free Academy to close their doors for one day according to the old-time custom. The excuse offered by the faculty was that the academy purposed to close for the coming Columbus celebration, and that the scholars could not afford to lose two days at this time. You do not have to spend very many hours in Norwich to learn to whom the members of the Agricultural Society attribute this unusual occurrence.

The day for opening the thirty-eighth an nual fair of the New London Agricultural Society, to which all the foregoing leads up and is necessary for one to know if he would understand his premises, finally arrived. The town was feverish with suppressed excitement to see if the fakirs would really be excluded. About fifty of the unctuous-tongued, slippery-fingered gentry had struck town the previous day armed with their kits and outfits for extracting money, and everybody was just crazy to know whether they got in the grounds or not. The local evening paper of Tuesday in announcing the opening of the fair had this

The fakirs and gambiers are "conspicuous by the absence this season. They came just the same as usual, however, but did not succeed in passing within the broad gate at whose portain a moral Cerberus sat i peremptory judgment on them. The moral aspect of the situation, as it was unfolded by the judicial Cerbe-rus, it must be admitted, did not appeal to their better bature, as it was the intention of the Norwich Law and Order Langue, no doubt, that it should do. They were young feelow from Hartford, with a small hand satuhof alligator leather in which he said he carried "maxic soap," went and sat down alone in the wind under the trees by the roadside. He expressed his opinion of the new dispensation with extremely fluent and skilrun." "How's the blank thing going to get its money back without us fellows? Goin' to run it." he inquired with studied surcasm, "on Salvation army principles! Folas go to the fair." tion Army principles? Folks go to the fair," he resumed, "for the fun of it, and if a feller wants to stack up \$100 against a \$2.50 watch, why that's bit blank business, and nobody cise's. He goes to the fair to spend als money, and there hand nobody get a right to tell him how he shall blow it in. Have they? of course, I ain't no fakir myself, but they ruled in out just the same for selling 'Magic Soun' I'm back to Hardord. This ain't no country ferme

on has the same for selling Magic Soan? I'm goin back to literated. They left that the restrictions placed easier. They left that the restrictions placed upon them were therefore released and that they could attend the fair in safety on Wednesday. The day broke line. The sky was a solid bowl of soft blue, and the air was crisp and cool. The lair grounds, just outside the Norwich city limits, attracted people and teams from all over the country like a huge magnet. The road out to the East Great Plain was a wall of dust. All the banks in the city and many of the storestook a holiday. The city girl and the cauntry girl rabbeleibows on the grounds, and the rickety vehicle from the far interior enjoyed the same privilege that the stylish equipage of the millionaire did. A conservative estimate placed the number of people on the grounds at 5,000. The majority of them were city folk.

The moral Cerberus who had sat on Tuesday at the jot tals of the broad gate in peremptory judgment on the fakirs was nowhere in sight.

The ragged gale as raked de plain last might, said the Bowery boy in a screaming stid, who is filling a special engagement playing the accordion for Comanche Dick, "grabbed him by his whickers and yanked him away pretty blank lively. I see him skip meself."

At least half of the fakirs whom the Agricultural Society had ruled against for appear.

"grabbed him by his whickers and yanked him away pretty blank lively. I see him skip meself."

At least half of the fakirs whom the Agricultural Society had ruled against for appearance's sake on Tuesday were doing a rushing business with the big crowd. Nobedy seemed to think that there was anything shady in their methods. It must be admitted that the fakirs were an exceptionally elever and cheeky lot. They hypnotized the potice by merely looking them in the eye, and sold their bogus wares without interruption as fast as they could hand them out. The SUN man recognized several of the fakirs as summer lixtures at Coney Island and South Beach. But he never saw them in such merry moods.

There was "Loppy Jack," so named because of his crooked mouth who announced the features and attractions of the "Great South American Museum." Who could ever hear "Loppy made his speech once and forget him? When The SUN man came up to the tent with its familiar-looking pictures, the Spanish desperado and the wild nan of Borneo were playing drums to collect a crowd. Loppy, in his shirt sleeves, and with his saged slik hat on the back of his head, stood upon his lecture platform. The lady ticket soller occupied the lofty box, upon the front of which hung the sign," 10 cents to all." She wore the same faded red slik dress, trimmed with spanishs of September made her bare arms and neck very low in the neck and without sleeves, which has made her have arms and neck very red. It didn't take very long to get a crowd collected. Then Loppy tucked a dirty white handkerchief around his willed collar and asked for "Dot." A secon I later the Caucassian girl, with her fluff wig askew and a snake around her neck, maunted the lecture's platform and stood watching the crowd shiver. She wore the same green tights that her shapely limbs had illed so plumply last sumpor.

"Ladles and gents," began Loppy, "let me introduce to you one of God's greatest living

shiver. She were the same green tights that her shapely limbs had illied so ridumply last stummer.

Ladies and gents," began Loppy, "let me introduce to you one of tool's greatest living miracles. This beautiful lady is the king of shake charmers. You see her before you with a deadily anaconda entwined around her need. They loves her, they kisses her, they caresses her. She enters a den of 200 of them deadily reptiles, some of which are thirty feet long. Nothing like it is seen short of heaven. I assures you. But she is only one of our attractions. Cast your eyes on these paintings behind me. The one to the right was pained from life by one of the greatest of the Italian masters. It is the likeness of Lolo, the Patagonian Giant. He has two heads, is 11 feet 2 inches high, and weighs 1,000 pounds. He is the strongest man in the world. Step right inside and see him. He will talk to you with one head and think for you with the

other. Then there's the Sea Devil. captured alive, the Horned Lady, the world's greatest living wonder: the Elephant Girl, and the Human Fig. Step right inside for the theatre grand, which begins in half a migute. It will be the last performance of the day, and remember that to-morrow we will not be here. Step right inside, ladies and gents.

Then the music began to play wildir, and the crowd stampeded for the entrance. The people pushed and pulled to pay their dimes to enter the tent and see the Patagonian giant hew nout of stone and pictures of the other leatures. All afternoon the tent of the Great South American Museum—was crowded with people.

"It's the biggest day's business we ever done since I've been with the show," said Loopy as he was closing up for the night. We is all deal tried. My but fairs is a graft. The Beach ain't in it."

A stone's throw further on was a recollection of Coney Island. Here, upon an improvised platform, which had a cotton cloth cancey to keep the sun of their heads, a man and woman raked in dimes and quarters by the leanlin. They were by far the eleverest of the lot. The man during the summer was the comedian in a concert hall and the woman was a sourcette with the regulation Coney Island. In or concert hall and the woman was a sourcette with the regulation Coney Island tinny voice. In speaking of the change in their fortunes the man said that they didn't discover the rosy path until this fall. "We've get it now, though," he added, "and we're going to stick to it."

This couple brought their stock in trade, outside of their neave and gali, in a small trunk. Their "Zoods" were done up in unlocken japer packages. When they opened their booth for business the man put on a clown's high pointed cap. The woman woreat Taxodo hat huntily. She was quite pleasing to look upon. The man fractly admitted that she was the principal article in his stock. They established friendly relations with the crowd in venture of their heath in the summer death and the wonder death that she was the prin

She By by Anticharman liftle races.

He By by the form the latter, by contents, which has been also shown and he could be latter than a superfection of the latter by a superfection of the la

placing pool and tooler all fight for some other in the last and in your clim it will be leaking, and you like the your clim it will be leaking, and you like the your clim it will be leaking and you like the your clim it will be leaking to the last and he your clim it is and a manned. He shy stall be your will be it I don't from the she like and he your will be it I don't from the like the and he you will want to be one yourse. She like and he there as helder in the crante. She like and by your will be wanted on your uppers the like like and he your will be wanted, and to your will be wanted on your tipers. She like and the your will be wanted, in the best, the dropping into concernation - So I would it a find only taken the sold a look. But story taken the sold a look. But story clims.

Fully 200 people were gathered about the couple by this time. This audience was in cestacles. A hencycent old gentieman managed to say between the waves of languist which were rolling all over him. "Aren't they which were round good-naturedly: "You'd great?"

The fakir replied good-naturedly: "You'd think so before you get through with us. I'm going to tell you a lew stores now, and then I'm going for your money."

The crowd had doubted by this time, and The crowd had doubted by this time, and

think so before you get through with us. I'm going to tell you a tey stories now, and then I'm going for your money.

The crowd had doubted by this time, and they made the air ring with their shouts of alphoroval. The lakir took advartage of their good nature and began to sell his wares. He reached down in his trank and brought out a small, cheap blank book.

"Here is something you all need," he began, "for keeping your live's record. It won have one in your pocket you can write down everything you do after you have said you prayers at right. It is a 248 page bedger-thied pook with a leather cover and brass edites, and can't be duplicated anywhere else for less than flfty cents. I'm going to sell these books to you for ten cents, and with each book I will throw in three hexagonal American bed pencils with nicket tips and rubber crassures.

For fliteen minutes the man and woman had all they could do in supplying the demand which they lad created for books and pencils. When business got slack the couple gave their performance again, and the man then disposed of a large quantity of brass pewelry. Just before the last heat of the last race was trotted the man sat down on the trank to rest.

"We've solds so much to-day that we're both tired out," he said. "I'm not going to do anything more now until this last race is over. Then we will round out our day's work by catching those vaps in the grand stand."

The flakir kept his word.

Comanche Dick, the magical healer of deafness and blindness, was unquestionably the most brazen of all the fakirs. He occupied an onen baronche. He were an-elaborate suit of greasy buckskin. He was armed with a big revolver and carried a fancy white, which had a lash about a dozen feet long. He amused himself, while the Bowery log in the screaming suit played a few selections on the accordion, by picking thes of the coat collars of his appers standing ten feet away, smoking a pipe complacently all the while. When he could not a house of the supersers of his appers standing ten feet away, s m a cent." There was a commotion in the crowd, and quanche Dick's star capper pushed his way

to the carriage.
"What's the matter with you?" Dick shouted

There was a commotion in the crowd, and Comanche Dick's star capper pushed his way to the carriage.

"What's the matter with you?" Dick shouted in the man's car.

"Deaf since I was a child and had the scarlet fever, the capper shouted back.

"What's that?" the capper inquired.

"He gets the vibration, but not the articulation." Comanche Dick said, addressing his audience. Then putting his mouth close to the man's car, he bellowed: "Where do you live?"

"Oh, I live in Chesterfield, in the town of Montville," the man replied. Chesterfield is the town established by Baron Hirsch for the Russian Hebrew refugees, and is occupied by them exclusively.

Tecking up a long glass vial filled with a yellowish, elfy mixture, Comanche Dick delivered the following cration. "This preparation is known to but two persons—nyself and tool. I discovered it while romning the plains more than twenty years age. The preparation is composed principally of a bulsam which collect from a certain tree that grows only in Nevada. The bulsam can be secured only during April and May of each year. The entire year's supply must be gathered during those two months, and by myself alone. I have only r. few valis let of this year's supply." Comanche Dick then poured a thimbleful of the stuff into the capper was anie "to hear his watch lete," He was so grateful to Dick that he made this speech from the carriage:

"I tell you all, geutlemen, if you got any deatness in your cars, he will help you. Danned if I could hear at hing before."

Comanche Dick surveyed the crowd and then undushingly said:

"Gentlemen, you have seen and heard for yourselves, and must be environed. Mind you, my balsam will care catarrh as well as deatness and bindness, and I have only a few vials let."

There were any number of people blind enough to pay this fakir 25 cents for a vial, Like the others, he had all the husiness he could attend to. For consummate cheek a prize should be awarded to him by the New London County Agricultural Society.

These were any number of people bli

Pron the Hamilton by control The members of the med Hamilton are greatly inter-able surgical operation wh the west end of the city ab-is said that the case is, in so s said that the case is, in a second country with what appeared to be growing out of the small growing out of the small agrowth was seft, and had the of a fatty homor except a well-defined tone of trianged in the triangle of a sugar-tenf, with an or own, it was about its.

AMERICAN ARCHBISHOPS

GOOD BUSINESS SENSE MORE POTENT THAN LLUQUENCE

In Gaining Promotion in the Untholia Church-A Fine Patoit Orator is Likely to Stay a Priest-The Bond to a Bishop, ric is Ability to Build Up a Blocces.

The remark has been made frequently that the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church are, as a rule, inferior, in the matter of elequence, to the ministers of Protestant denominations, and it has been suggested that the enuss of the inferiority is that the advancement of priests seldom or never depends on their orntorial abilities, while ministers are usually promoted according to the qualities, ther display in the pulpit. Whether the is a fact or not, it is certain that the men who have reached the liminary Catholic hierarchy in the United States are not generally distinguished for their ela quence. They have been selected for light opries on account of their learning, their part, their business ability; but it has sold . pened that an elegent priest, without some

more likely to stay in the priestly order than one who has devoted his best energies to building no new parishes and paying of delts, Archbishop Corrigan, the gentle problem der whom the great architicese of New York has grown so rapidly, is not an orator. Here an extremely pleasant talker, but no one has ever heard him includes in flights of elements. He talks in a conversational style, as a spirit, and father to his spiritual children; and while he always interests his honcers, he does no thrill them, and makes no effort to dos. H. great learning. his religious fervor, and the executive ability which he showed as a triest and later as Bishop of Newark, made him tag

very strong recommendation other than like cloquence, has become a prelate. In fact, the

priest who makes his mark in the paint is

dinal McTo-key's successor.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore. Primate of the American Catholic Church, has never been described as an elequent preacher. Like Archbishop Corrigan he is a pleasant, father; talker, and, like bim, he has managed his archdiocese with signal success. His winning personality has had much to do with his acpersonality has had much to do with his are vancement. He is regarded as the ablest diplomatist in the hierarchy. He is as orthodox as the Pope, yet his liberality of opinion in matters not relating stretty to degma has done much to remove positive against the liberality and the against the liberal Carling and the country. It is said that he has made his clergy a model for the whole thurch in the matter of harmony and united effort in any direction of endeavor suggested by him. The Cardinal was never noted for learning at college, as a priest in Virginia, as Vicar-Apostolic of North Cardina, as Eishop of Richmond, or as Archbishop of Baltimore, but he was always distinguished for his power to attack men and mould their minds to his way of thinking. And he did it, too, without the grade archeshop, Williams of Baston cleas are Architecture Williams of Boston does not

transking. And he did it, too, without the gut of elequence.

Archotshop Williams of Boston does not figure conspicuously in the pulpit, and hever did. He is an able tusiness man, has an attractive personality, and is an example in pacty. He has not needed cloquence to make the architecess of Boston one of the most prosperous in the country.

Architshop Janssens of New Orleans is a poor critor, but an able prelate. As Vicarioneral of the filehimond diocesse he showed remarkable business taient, and was made Bishop of Natchez. Later he was elevated the architshopric of New Orleans. He is the handsomest of the Architshops and has althe qualities which make up a pepular society man, in the best sense of that term.

Architshop Edero of Cincinnatti seldom appears in the pulpit. He is, perhaps, the least cloquent oreacher in the hierarchy. He generally teads from manuscript—a practice very rare in the Cathotic Church. Business attitive won for him the badium. He was Bishop of Natchez when Archotshop Purcell of Cincinnati deal leaving his architecture overwhelmed with debt. It was a difficult task to find a man able and willing to undertake the work of removing this burden, but finally Bishop Edermas and willing to undertake the work of removing this burden, but finally Bishop Edermas cosen. He has been eminently successful in his work, though he has had to devote more of his time to beeks and accounts to an to his regular episcopal duties.

The venerable Architshop Kenrick of St. Louis, the oldest prelate in the American Church, did not reach his present dignity by efforts in the pulpit. He is a good speaker, but not eloquent. Yet he founded and built moone of the great archidioceses of the country and manages it with great ability and wither even the assistance of a coadputor ince bishop Foundary for the results of the speaker in the surface of the country and manages it with great ability and wither even the assistance of a coadputor ince distinct in the pulpit. He is a good presented to Thiladephia.

Architishop F

and made an Archbishop, is what is common termical a good preacher; but his remarkar promotion was due to his business taients at his magnetic personality. In a few years has made the San Francisco archbiocece properous, having relieved if from heavy deals to yo his predecessors. It is said that in the maters of stocks and real estate he can ground to some of the best housiness men inhable. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul middle described in much the same way. Here trots a street car dine in St. Paul, and he extensive real estate dealings. Those we know him well say that he is the sharpest to incess man in Minnesota. He is also a vicarroad man, and has shown falents for dip many, but he is not conspicuous as a paintenter. The best authorities say that the net Cardinal shat that comes to America 2 in warm by Archbishop Ireland.

The two really closurent wearers of the influm are Archbishop Ryan of Hilladelpha at Archbishop forces of Portland, Oregon I former was called the Bessuet of the Magnetic when he was candintor to the Archbishop Gross of Portland, Oregon I former was called the Bessuet of the Emanded Hiller and Archbishop Gross of Portland, Oregon I former was called the Bessuet of the Kasari when he was made Hiller sis a shrewd husiness man.

Archbishop Gross was a Bedempter priest in Boston when he was made Hiller sayananah, Ga. He was the most powerful speaker in his order and had been leard missions in all parts of the country. I title generally conceided to him is the sine tongued orator of the hierarchy.

There are many good speakers among it flowers to make the relating terminal parts of the country. I title generally conceided to him is the sine tongued orator of the hierarchy.

There are many good speakers among it flowers to mean cathed Bishops, but few have gond first among the lew. He is the country. I tille generally conceided to him is the sine tongued orator of the hierarchy.

There are many good speakers among it flowers between a house he had not been even parts in Washing to the first man

The Canton, Minn, church window is a second in solid analysis of much excitement in Minnesota and a second in solid array of the conton Minn, church window is a second in solid array of the window of much excitement in Minnesota and a second in a reason at the conton of the conton

the Bishop personally brought where he will give it a thore is in company with other per clergymen. The Bishop is at the

Definitely Pas paned.

"We might as well consider our engagement as broken. Reginald."
If don't see why! Your father said postponed."
"Postponed until you arrived at years of discretion. And in your case, Reggy deat. 108
know what that means."